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A Voice from Georgia.

SPEECH OF BENJ. H. HILL, DELIVERED AT MACON, JUNE 30.

Mr. President, and Friends:—The city papers have announced that I would speak to this meeting to-day. The announcement was without my knowledge or consent. I refer to this for the purpose of saying that my appearance now shall not be regarded as a precedent requiring me to respond to similiar calls in the future. I am no politician to fill bills to order, but if I were I should draw my own bills. Do not suppose I speak thus, because I am not settled in my convictions as to what we ought to do in this canvass, for on that point I have no hesitation or doubt; nor yet because I would not regard respectfully the wishes of my friends. Whithersoever the changes of the future may drift us, the affections I feel for every true American, with whom I have struggled so long for those truths which make up patriotism, is part of my heart, and the two must live and die together.

But my health, though almost entirely restored, is such that I must be allowed to direct my own actions during this canvass.

The very distinguished gentleman (Gov. Johnson) who addressed you last night, said his mission was to speak to the Democracy—his own dividend brotherhood. Mine is very different. I shall speak to the people. Democrats, Whigs, Americans—countrymen all, my word of warning is to *you!* This land of the free is full of corruption, strife and destruction. *Party, party, party has done it all!* Oh, that the God of the patriot would cast out from our people these seven devils of party, which have already well nigh ruined us!

If I shall utter a word on this occasion which shall appear to be harsh, I assure you I do not intend such a meaning. I certainly have no such feeling.

Let us determine first what great principle is involved in this canvass, which we ought to support, and secondly for whom, as patriots, we should vote, in order most effectually to secure and promote that principle.

In my opinion, the whole nation is now called on, the first time in its history, to decide at the ballot box, what power has the General Government over the subject of slavery? This question has often been voted on in Congress, in State Legislatures, and by factions, but now the whole nation must vote upon it directly at the ballot box. Whatever may be our opinions as to the wisdom, or necessity, or good or evil to result from such an issue, still politicians and events have thrust it upon us, and we must decide it, *as far as the ballot box can decide it.*

Then, in my opinion, as the issue is made, the people ought as National men and patriots, by this election to declare that the Federal Government "has no power over the subject of slavery except the power, coupled with the duty, of guarding and protecting the owner in his rights."

We ought so to declare, first because it is law. The supreme judicial tribunal of the nation has, in language, so declared. If we do not maintain it, we shall simply subject the stability of the law to the whims of the multitude, and are in anarchy. We ought so to declare in the second place, because it is right.

Protection to the person and property of the citizen is the first duty of every Government, and it is the whole and sole power and duty of the Government of the United States. It was made for this only, and it can do nothing else. Every act of every department of the Government can have no other scope, purpose, to interpretation. Government can create nothing, and destroy nothing unless creation or destruction in a given specified instance be necessary to secure general protection. Whether it declare war or make peace, whether it build a navy or levy an impost—whatsoever it does must be done for this end. The wisdom of every speech, the redress of every wrong, the duty of every office, the legitimacy of every action, must depend upon and be measured by its fitness for, and its directness towards the one great goal—the protection of the person and property of the citizens. Human Government has no other claim even to existence, and that form of government must be the most perfect, which most perfectly secures the object.

But I do not demand a slave code. Southern men who demand it, I think, reason badly. They leap over truths, and jump to a conclusion, which if granted, might render even the right questionable. The demand for a separate specific slave code, admits, that the tenure to slave property is peculiar—different from that by which other property is held, and therefore needs a different quality of legislation. The great original ground of this demand is taken from the idea that slavery is the creature of, and solely dependent upon municipal laws. It is upon this doctrine that non-action is said to be effectual to exclude slavery from the Territories. Some persons say if there be no law directly to authorize slavery, it cannot exist: The slave without law is free. Therefore, if the Legislature will provide no law—do nothing—non-act, slavery is excluded. If we admit the premise, the conclusion is irresistible. This is the foundation argument of all abolitionism. I cannot admit it, because I do not believe it correct—Slavery is the creature of Divine law. He who originally gave man dominion over the beasts of the field, and the fish of the sea, and the fowl of the air, afterwards made Japhet the master of Canaan, and decreed Canaan to servitute forever.—The first decree is older in date, but not higher in authority than the last, and it is not for me to question the wisdom of either. He knows best, and there can be no wisdom or right which does not submit to His will.

The slave, then, is property. The title is not made by human law. If I had only human law for my title or right to my human slave, I would loose him before the sun went down. Slave property differs from other property, not in the right, but in its use. He who made the servant, prescribed rules and injunctions for his humane treatment, and for this the master will be responsible, and surely for its abuse he will be punished. I demand of government that which we have—a property code for protection of all property, and therefore of slaves.

But, again, I will not now demand of Congress a slave code, because the laws as they now stand, outside of the Kansas bill, are sufficient for our protection. If the government is honestly administered, the citizens have ample protection under the remedies now provided. On a former occasion, I explained this. It is sufficient at present to state the general fact, that we have sufficient legal remedies for present purposes, (outside of Kansas and Nebraska, in which protection to slavery was refused by the organic act.) But it may be said, if we have sufficient laws already, why now insist on the power and duty of Government to protect.

We must insist upon it, first, because this right and duty have been denied, and they who deny, are seeking to get control of the government.—Their success is a triumph of the denial. Already has this doctrine of protection been denied by actual legislation in one case—in the Kansas and Nebraska bill.

Again, all experience shows, that remedies which are sufficient for the present, become inefficient under the changes of ever progressing and aggressive events. Why do your Legislatures meet annually? Simply to pass such new laws and to remedy such defects in existing laws as time and experience constantly show to be necessary. Thus, in 1793, Congress enacted a fugitive slave law, to carry out a plain constitutional provision. For that day, and for years after that day, that act was sufficient. But the ever growing madness of anti-slavery fanaticism, and the interference of anti-slavery Legislatures, rendered utterly nugatory the remedies provided by the act of 1793. Hence, it becomes just as much a necessity, and just as much a duty, to pass a new and more efficient law, as it was to pass the original act. What would now have been our condition had our fathers agreed to be satisfied forever with the law of 1793, and released Congress from its duty of further protection?

So, though the legal remedies are now sufficient, how soon may the perverseness of the human will, the ingenuity of aspiring demagogues, the invasions of a mad anti slavery, world wide sentiment, and the positive intervention of unfriendly Territorial Legislatures and people, render present remedies utterly nugatory? We must insist that government, every department in its appropriate sphere, shall keep our remedies efficient for all time and against all enemies wherever the authority of that government extends.

I have given reasons enough to show the correctness of the great leading thought to be insisted on as the true solutions of the question in this canvass.

The next enquiry, is, for whom shall we vote in order most effectually to secure the triumph of this principle? To secure this triumph and make it effectual, we must have a constant and honest eye to two things:

First. We must endorse the principle by our vote.

Secondly. We ought so to endorse it, as to restore peace to the country, quiet the agitation, and thus preserve the stability of the Government.

It is needless to say we cannot support Mr. Lincoln. But why? Because he says it is the right and the duty of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories. This is a claim of power other than to protect, and, therefore, one which we deny; and because, also, his election will not restore peace, but increase destruction, and endanger the government. It is idle to debate the propriety, the right or the wrong of the fact. If the experiment is forced, the fact will turn out to be, in my humble judgment, that this Government and Black Republicanism cannot live together. If our Northern friends wish to imperil the Union, they can vote for Mr. Lincoln. If they wish to insure the continuance of the first, they must make certain the defeat of the latter. At no period of the world's history have four thousand millions of property debated whether it ought to submit to the rule of an enemy. The South may furnish the first example, but wise men will not precipitate the hazard.

We cannot support Mr. Douglas. True, he says Congress shall not prohibit slavery. But he says the Territorial Legislature, a provisional arm of the Federal Government, may prohibit slavery in two ways—by non-action and unfriendly legislation. I have explained his non action theory and the premise on which it is based, I deny to the correctness both of the premise and the conclusion. Unfriendly legislation is not only to deny the duty of protection, and the right to refuse such additional remedies as time and circumstances may show to be necessary, but may also interfere with and render nugatory existing remedies. He claims this power under the Kansas bill. It is claimed that the South has agreed to the non-intervention and denial of protection clauses and doctrines as contained in that bill. Here my brothers of the constitutional Democracy, is the fight for you to make. It is not for me. All the world knows, we never agreed to that. No, thanks to the sweet recollections, which struggles for truth always fix in the mind, we were no parties to that agreement, nor partners in its spoil.

We cannot, therefore, support Mr. Douglas.—The difference between us is one of principle. It is radical, fundamental, and I fear incurable—certainly so, unless he shall change. As I intend this day to speak candidly, and do full justice to even an enemy, I will add that outside of this question, I see much in Mr. Douglas to admire.—On other questions, and on many occasions he has been a bold, able, and fearless defender of our rights. He certainly fights the Republican party most manfully, and if there is a man North of Mason & Dixon's line, whom, above all others, I could wish to be, not almost but altogether such as we are, that man is Stephen A. Douglas. But on this question I have always differed with him widely, and must continue to differ. But I will do him the further justice to say, I never mistook him. His friends South, have ruined him by denying, in 1850, that he held these opinions. He was too honest to affirm their denials, and the truth is now manifest. The masses of the Southern Democracy have been deceived, and for that deception they curse Mr. Douglas. The curse should be on those who deceived them, rather than on Mr. Douglas.

The issue is, thus, narrowed down to Mr. Bell and Mr. Breckinridge. With a perfect willingness on my part to support the election of which ever of these two, would most effectually secure the principle enunciated, and restore peace to the country, I have examined this question, and have arrived at a conclusion to which, I think, unprejudiced investigation will bring every Southern man. In no event, will I make voluntary war on Mr. Breckinridge, but I am fully convinced that the best policy and the safest patriotism, require us to support Mr. Bell. I will proceed to give my reasons, and beg you, fellow citizens, to leave party and prejudice behind while you listen to me.

I admit here, that the new platform on which Mr. Breckinridge stands, is, on this subject, sound. His record is not sound. This Gov. Johnson proved last night and could have proved much more conclusively than he did. But, for myself, if Mr. Breckinridge gets on the platform and thus recants his errors, I will admit him as sound as the platform. No issue with me here.

Mr. Bell's platform does not define this question. His platform is the Constitution the Union and the Laws. To know how he interprets the Constitution, and what laws he will enforce, we must go to his record. If his record fails, then he and his platform must fail. If his record is sound, it gives meaning to his platform and strength to him. To this record, he refers us in his letter of acceptance, and to the record let us go.

My first proposition, and which I shall establish without a doubt, is, that John Bell is as sound as the platform on which Mr. Breckinridge is nominated.

This platform contains three distinct propositions:

1. That Congress has no power to abolish slavery in the Territories.

2. That the Territorial Legislature has no such power.

3. That, on the contrary, it is the duty of the Government, to protect property, (slavery understood) wherever necessary.

These are three sound propositions, and cover the whole ground of power and duty.

About the 5th day of June, 1850, Mr. Seward of New York, offered the following as an amendment to the Compromise measures in the Senate:

"Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, otherwise than by conviction for crime, shall ever be allowed in either of said Territories of Utah and New Mexico." This is the Wilmot Proviso.—John Bell voted *no*, and thus endorsed, under oath, the first proposition of the platform.

On the same day, Mr. Berrien—that great man from Georgia—offered the following amendment:

"But no law shall be passed interfering with the primary disposal of the soil, nor establishing nor prohibiting African slavery."

This was against Squatter Sovereignty.—John Bell voted *yes*, and thus endorsed the second proposition of the platform.

On the 27th of May of the same year Mr. Pratt of Maryland, and Mr. Davis of Mississippi, agreed upon, and Mr. Davis offered the following amendment to the same bill:

"Provided that nothing herein contained shall be construed so as to prevent said Territorial Legislature from passing *such laws as may be necessary for the protection* of the rights of property of every kind, which may have been or may be hereafter, conformably to the Constitution & Laws of the United States, held in or introduced into said Territory." Mr. Davis also prefaced this proviso with some remarks, declaring his object to be to assert the duty of the Government to protect slavery.

On this proviso Mr. Bell voted *yes*, thus asserting, under oath, the duty of protection *when necessary* in the *very language of the platform.*

For Mr. Davis' proviso, see Congressional Globe, vol. 21, part 2, page 1074. For all the votes, see same book, page 1134. Therefore, to an actual demonstration Mr. Bell is certainly as sound as the Breckinridge platform.

My next proposition is that Mr. Bell is *sounder* than this platform. Now to the proof.

This platform, of course, says nothing about slavery as a political, moral, or social good or evil; nor does that platform assert any good in slavery to the country, or as contributing to its prosperity.

But on the sixth day of July 1850, in his place in the Senate, Mr. Bell made a speech in which, after asserting the right of protection, to be constitutional and "*unquestionable,*" he proceeds to give his views on slavery itself.—A better argument has never been made in defence of slavery. He proves it right by the laws of nature, and of God, and a political, moral, social and religious good! I beg every man in the South to get away from demagogues and party—sit down with a pure and honest heart, and *read that speech* before he votes against Mr. Bell, or stultifies himself by calling him unsound. Nothing like it can be found in all the fire of John C. Breckinridge.

Thus Mr. Bell is sounder than the platform, and sounder than Mr. Breckinridge and his platform together.

Now fellow citizens, I will say here in general terms without taking up your time to read so much that there it nothing in all Mr. Bell's record inconsistent with this. I care not how designing editors and demagogues disgrace themselves with garbling falsehoods, and mean perversions to the contrary, this is true, and there lives not in all the South a purer, sounder, better statesman for the South and the Union than John Bell.

But you will say, how is it that Mr. Bell, with such a record, has been declared to be unsound so often at the South. The grounds of this charge have been two—his votes against the Kansas bill and the Lecompton Constitution; and also the general fact that everybody *not a democrat* is habitually denounced as unsound by the small men of that party. In 1856 they burnt me in effigy as an ally of the Republicans, and last night they hung Gov. Johnson for the same reason I suppose. To the Governor I send greeting, with the hope that four years hence, he may stand as fully vindicated as I do to-day.

But why should our Breckinridge friends condemn Mr. Bell for voting against the Kansas bill? He did honestly believe and fully declare that bill would be evil and only evil to the South and the Union. Do you not all admit it? When you seceded at Charleston, you put on record the reasons for that secession, and in looking over your reasons, I find many epithets applied to the Kansas bill and the Cincinnati platform such as "cheat," "swindle," "humbug" and a "deceit upon the South."—On this bill, then, why condemn Mr. Bell!—The only difference I can see between you and Mr. Bell on this point is, that it required six years of bitter experience and earnest warnings to teach you what Mr. Bell saw from the beginning!

Then as to the Lecompton issue. Mr. Bell did not vote against this bill, because it contained slavery! He honestly believed it was *fraudulent.* Whether so or not, he believed so, and so believing, was it not his duty to vote against it? We ought not to require a man to be corrupt, even to gratify our own feelings.—Every man who condemns Mr. Bell for this vote, impeaches his own reliability, doubtless without intending it. However we might differ with Mr. Bell as to the fact of frauds, yet the vote itself proves nothing, except that Mr. Bell was honest, yes honest enough to do right against his own prejudices. I admit but few politicians will understand how this is possible! I know of no greater virtue, nor one more needed at this time in our public men.

Mr. Hammond, of South Carolina, said this Lecompton bill ought to be kicked out! Why not call him unsound too? He is a democrat.

There is another reason strongly favoring the claims of Mr. Bell, which we cannot consider too seriously. M. Bell is a NATIONAL man, and his election will nationalize our principles. But how happens it, that he is so sound and yet so national? The explanation is easy. Mr. Bell has always regarded our Constitutional rights as unquestionable.—They were fixed, and above the power of Government to destroy. Therefore he has opposed agitation as unnecessary and unwise.—Foolish agitation always stirs up and invites positive aggression. When issues on votes have been forced by the thoughtless, Mr. Bell has voted right, but he has done so, deprecating the evil to the country of gratuitous agitation. If all our public men had taken John Bell for a model, the rights of the South and the perpetuity of the Union, would to-day be unquestionable and unquestioned.

The election of Mr. Bell will give our principles a peaceful, quiet, triumph, and disband the Republican party. The election of Mr. Breckinridge will increase the strife and build up the Republican party.

Again, on the ground where my Breckinridge friends now stand, and claim so much credit for standing, John Bell has been standing for years. Yes, he and we were standing there when you were excited, and carried away in thoughtless adoration of this "cheat and swindle," as you now term the Kansas bill; and you abused us, called us traitors, and allies of abolitionism. You drove him from his seat in the Senate for his very fidelity. You drove the noble and gallant Crittenden from his seat for the same reason, and put in Mr. Breckinridge. In this hour of vindication, must we abandon Mr. Bell? Honor and a high sense of justice should force you to him. Nothing but ingratitude and loss of self respect can drive us from him. We have learned how to forgive enemies, but we have never learned how to abandon friends.

Again Mr. Bell was in the field first. The convention was called while you were still in the National Democracy with your sound *forty four faithful.* He was nominated while you were trying to get back after once going out.—You ought not to have nominated another, and thus divided those who agree. Besides we are more National, have greater strength North. Buchanan was elected by a plurality vote. That minority being again divided, how can you succeed.

So I will say to our Douglas friends, why not support Bell? You are National in your wishes, but you cannot succeed. You are dividing our strength and hazarding the nation. In voting for Bell you only give up squatter sovereignty. Are you *wedded* to THAT? If Mr. Douglas and his friends were to unite on Mr. Bell, the defeat of Lincoln is sure. And by such an exhibition of national patriotism, Mr. Douglas would write his name higher in the temple of Liberty than any living statesman has climbed.

But if our Breckinridge friends cannot vote for Mr. Bell, there is yet a chance of union. Let us be equals! I have suggested heretofore an arrangement of this kind. The responsibility of its rejection and the consequent continuance of strife shall be with you, and with you I leave it.

Why should our Breckinridge friends still cleave to Democracy? The organization and the name, belong to Mr. Douglas. It is folly to deny it. People can't be made to say anything, simply because you want them to say it. Besides, if Democracy has become so corrupt, and has deceived the country as you say, why should you wish to appropriate its name with such a prestage? More than all, if that party has imposed a "cheat" which has borne no fruit but *strife* and *blood* and *deception*, how can you expect us to be counted in its membership?

My countrymen, I appeal from these leaders *to you!* How long will you suffer politicians to flatter you as sovereigns and use you as victims, without waking your resentment? How often shall they settle and unsettle the slavery question before you discover the only meaning they have, is to get your votes? For how many years shall changing demagogues shuffle you as the gambler shuffles his cards—to win a stake—and still find you willing to be shuffled again? You were told to worship the Kansas bill, with the blind but earnest devotion of a Mecca pilgrim you did kneel and kiss! You were told to abuse your neighbor because he would not worship with you. In all the billingsgate of the demagogue's vocabulary you did it. Now behold! They who told you to worship, tell you the thing you worshipped is a cheat, a swindle, a humbug, yea, a "*deception to the South!*" The neighbor you abused has proved a wise man and a true patriot! Will you bend again the supple knee, and shout aloud with the nimble tongue, when these same priests shall order you? Will you? and so soon?

I have spoken to you, friends, in kindness. I have spoken the truth. I do not know that I shall speak again. May you do your duty, save your country and stand approved at last.

From the London Times.

Syrian Massacres.

Events are now occurring in Syria which must at once bring the Eastern question again before the world. The interference of the French is certain, and England will be untrue to her nature if she does not aid in repressing atrocities which surpass anything that has of late years been perpetrated, even by the animosity of race and religion. The scene of these horrible tragedies is the range of the Lebanon, and the numbers and audacity of the murderers are such that Damascus on the one side and Beyrout on the other, are hardly safe.—In the neighborhood of Mount Hermon, whole villages have been destroyed and their Christian inhabitants put to the sword. Catholics, Greeks, and the little communities of Protestants, have shared the same fate. In some cases the butchery has been in cold blood. In others the villages have been surprised at night and every male slaughtered. In the very neighborhood of Beyrout the murderers have carried out their designs with impunity. Zahleh is only a few miles from the coast; it is a town of importance, with a number of Europeans living in it. There are missions, both French and American, in the place or neighborhood, and life might have been thought as safe there as in Beyrout itself. But Zahleh has been attacked by a perfect army of fanatical Druses, and taken after a defence of six days. The slaughter was frightful, and the fall of the place has caused a panic throughout Syria. There was nothing to prevent the victorious hordes making an attempt on Damascus, no guarantee that even English, French or American inhabitants would be spared from a general massacre.

The feud which has now broken out with such fury is of long standing. In the mountainous districts of Syria the Turkish Government, weak everywhere, is more than ordinarily powerless. The ancient races which inhabit the Lebanon have been ruled by their own chief for ages, and used to carry on their local wars with little attention from any Pasha at Beyrout or Damascus. The most numerous and powerful are the Druses, whose origin is lost in obscurity, and of whose religion little is known, except that it is a paganism which has bortowed some of the forms of the Mahomedan creed, and which inspires its votaries with a bitter hatred against Christians of every kind. This hatred may have been at first rather political than religious. The Druses and Maronites have been always at deadly feud, and as the Maronites profess Catholicism, the Druses have probably extended their animosity from the rival race to all who share with it the common name of Christians. However that may be, the Druses have of late years distinguished themselves by a sectarian ferocity exceeding that of the Mussulmans themselves, who have been either too lazy or to timid to molest the Christian population. Although not Mussulmans, the Druses have made common cause with Turk and Arab, impelled by their hatred of the Maronites, who have desired only to be left alone to execute the vengeance with which every Mussulman would in his heart sympathize.

The immediate cause of this outbreak we do not know. It has probably been a long time in preparation. Ever since the war the animosity between the Christians and their oppressors has been on the increase.

But now comes the worst part of this history. It seems impossible to doubt that the Turkish Military authorities, to whose guardianship the keeping of the peace in these regions is intrusted, have permitted, and perhaps encouraged, the slaughter of the Christians.

"And this," an Englishman will exclaim, "is the Government we have saved; this is the Empire the integrity of which we are bound to support!" It is indeed so. We have for forty years been placed in a dilemma. We have been obliged to support the most wretched, in order to save ourselves from the most formidable of despotisms. The Sultan rules in the North through our jealousy of Russia, and in the South through our jealousy of France.—Had we abandoned him in 1840, both Druses and Marronites might now be kept in order by an Egyptian ruler who would be really a Viceregerant of France. Had we accepted the offers of the Czar Nicholas to Sir H. Seymour, there might now be a Sultan at all, and the Druses might be kept in order by ourselves. England has remained true to her policy, whether right or wrong, she secured Syria to Abdul Medjed. But no political objects can make us forget the claims of humanity. If the Porte cannot repress these outrages the Christian powers must do it. When the Sultan called upon us to guarantee his authority, he gave us the right to see that it did not become a curse to his people, and particularly to those of our own faith. An intervention there must be, and we trust that England and France will concert measures for saving the Christians of Syria from destruction.

The Beyrout, July 1st, correspondent of the London Times furnishes the following particulars of the late massacre at Lebanon:

It is now ascertained, and a nominal list of them made, that up to last night the Druses have burnt and pillaged no less than 151 Christian villages since the 29th of May last, while no less than from 75,000 to 80,000 Christian inhabitants of Lebanon—many of whom were a month ago wealthy men, others in quite easy circumstances, and all strangers to anything like poverty or want—are homeless beggars, depending on actual charity for their daily bread. Over and above the number of Christians shot in actual warfare, between seven and eight thousand have been butchered—hacked to death would be a fitter term—as no butcher ever used in his calling half the cruelty of these bloodthirsty miscreants—in cold blood by the Druses.

And besides this, more than 5,000 widows, who, until this Druse campaign, were happy wives and mothers, have lost their husbands, brothers, fathers and all male relatives, even the male infants at the breast; and sixteen hundred children are now orphans. All these figures have been very carefully compared with others, and weighed in the balance of English, local opinion, before being given as facts. And after conversing, comparing and digesting all I hear, after bringing my own four years' experience in Syria to bear upon the subject, I am bound to say that I have considerably underated the case. Moreover, fifty millions sterling would not pay for the towns, villages, hamlets and silk factories destroyed throughout the mountain—all the property of Christians. There is besides, a fearfully long list of convents, churches and nuneries, belonging to the same people, all of which have been plundered and then destroyed by the Druses. In short, what commenced as a civil war between two sects can no longer be called by that name.

For the last twenty days it has been nothing less than a wholesale massacre of Christians by the Druses, and a wanton destruction of all property belonging to the former by the latter. To give you some idea what these Druses are, I will enumerate a few instances of their frightful barbarity, all of which I have heard from the unfortunate sufferers themselves now refugees from Lebanon. One poor woman—I knew both her husband and herself well at Deir-el-Kamar, where they were wealthy people—told me that when the Druses attacked the town the second time, (I should mention that it had surrendered; and all the inhabitants had given up their arms some twenty-four days previously to the Druses, and had been promised protection by their shicks) her husband was hacked to pieces before her eyes by the large knives of the Druses, who then declared that they must kill all male children in the house.

The mother tried to hide her two sons, one 15, and the other 9 years old. The Druses, however, found them out, and she begged and prayed for their lives, and endeavored to cover them in a corner with her person, but the Druses hacked at the lads over her shoulder and gashed them until they both dropped down apparently lifeless.

The Druses then made off, and the woman, thinking her two sons dead, remained in a sort of stupor for two hours—so far as she can calculate. At last she was roused by hearing the eldest lad call her in a faint voice, trying to assure her that he was not yet dead. On this she felt the body of the youngest boy, and his heart was beating. She got some water, and after giving it to her children as well as she could, started into the town to see whether she could procure assistance to get her boys away. She got as far as the seraglio, or government house, but there she found that some five hundred Christians, who had taken refuge, were being cut to pieces by the Druses, who had been invited to enter the precincts of the building by the Turkish soldiers of the garrison, these latter helping in the butchery and being so far worse than the Druses, that they abused in the most infamous manner, all the women. Seeing no help could be obtained here, the poor woman turned to fly, when she came across an old Druse, who had formerly been a farm servant of her husband. After a great deal of entreaty on her part, the man consented to protect her and her children down to the sea coast, about four hours journey, on condition of receiving an order on her brother, a wealthy man in Beyrout, for 10,000 piastres. To this she agreed, and they returned together to her house. She had not been absent more than an hour, but she found her two children cut into pieces, joint by joint, limbs and trunk severed, (to use her words,) "as butchers cut up sheep"—heads, legs, arms and bodies being hacked up in a shapeless mass of

bloody flesh and reeking bones. Some other poor women then joined her, and together they made their way to mulberry plantation outside the town, where they passed the night.

At daybreak they were discovered by a party of Druses, who after stripping them, to find whether they had any money on their persons, and taking away what little they possessed, let them go. Four of the poor creatures had babies under a year old. Of these infants two were girls and two boys; the former they did not touch, but the latter they said might grow to be men, and bear arms against the Druses; they therefore took the poor little creatures, and before their mother's eyes, tore them up the middle and limb by limb—"exactly" to use the poor woman's own expression, "as you tear up a fowl that is to be cooked with pillau." Remember all that was done, not in the heat of fighting, but deliberately in cold blood. And I have heard of eleven other exactly similar cases of child destruction by the Druses, nine of which I implicitly believe, having every reason to do so. Dier-el-Kamar contained a month ago, a population of 8,000 souls, of which about 4,000 were men and lads, 3,500 women and girls; and 500 children under ten years old. Of the men not more than 150 have escaped; of the women and girls about 2,000 have reached Beyrout; and of the children, less than two hundred are alive. Don't forget, too, that this fiendish massacre was perpetrated upon a population which twenty-four days previously had surrendered to the Druses, had been promised protection by them, and were disarmed previously to the murder.

The Zouaves of the Revolution.

It may be interesting to know that there were Zouaves in the War of Independence—The New York Post publishes an extract of a letter, written by a young soldier in the Connecticut army to his parents, which follows, stating the fact:

"Dear parents—Our company arrived here last night very late, hungry and tired. Training is a good deal harder than old Squire Fell tells of. If he'd marched fourteen miles a day for three days and carried his prog, besides father's old French war fussee, I calculate he'd not been so encouraging to us boys. I don't find fault, mind: I only wish to let you know that we are not on a May party.

"At Milford tavern we were joined by two companies of soldiers from New Haven and a company of "queer fellows" as Jake calls them, from the Southern Colonies. They are riflemen, and are commanded by Col. Cresap.—They don't use any beds, as we do, but sleep on the ground, all in a row like Indians do.—But their antics in military exercise are of the most curious kind. They load and fire their rifles lying flat on their bellies. After that they tangle themselves all up in a knot, and look just like a porcupine, with guns sticking out all over them. But the wondermost part of their actions is their hitting a mark. Any one of them can hit a small potato at forty rods distance. You never saw anything like it.—When we get to camp I will write more about these riflemen, who would amuse the girls if they could see them cut their antics."

The company described in this letter is also alluded to in Moore's Diary of the Revolution, as follows:

AUGUST 7, 1775.—On Friday evening last arrived at Lancaster, Pa., on their way to the American camp, Capt. Cressap's company of riflemen, consisting of one hundred and thirty active, brave young fellows, many of whom have been in the late expedition under Lord Dunmore against the Indians. They bear on their bodies visible marks of their prowess, and show scars and wounds which would do honor to Homer's Iliad. They show you, to use the poets words—

"'Where the gor'd battle bled at every vein!"

"One of the warriors in particular shows the cicatrices of four bullet holes through his body. These men have been bred in the woods to hardships and dangers from their infancy.—They appear to be unacquainted with the passion of fear. With their rifles in their hands, they assume a kind of omnipotence over their enemies. One cannot much wonder at this when we mention a fact that can be fully attested by several of the reputable persons who were eye witnesses to it. Two brothers in the company took a piece of board five inches broad and seven inches long, with a bit of white paper; about the size of a dollar, nailed in the centre, and while one of them supported the board perpendicularly between his knees, the other, at the distance of upwards of sixty yards, and without any kind of rest, shot eight bullets through it successively; and spared a brother's thigh. Another of the company held a barrel stave perpendicularly in his hands, with one edge close to his side, while one of his comrades, at the same distance, and in the same manner before mentioned, shot several bullets through it, without any apprehension of danger on either side. The spectators appearing to be amazed at these feats, were told that there were upwards of fifty persons in the same company who could do the same thing; that there was not one who could not plug nineteen bullets out of twenty, as they termed it, within an inch of the head of a tenpenny nail. In short, to evince the confidence they possessed in their dexterity with these kind of arms, some of them proposed to stand with apples on their heads, while others at the same distance, undertook to shoot them off; but the people who saw the other experiments declined to witness this.

"At night a great fire was kindled around a pole planted in the Court-house square, where the company, with the Captain at their head, all naked to the waist, and painted like savages, except the captain, who was in an Indian shirt, indulged a vast concourse of people with a perfect exhibition of a war-dance, and all the manœuvres of Indians, holding council, going to war, circumventing their enemies by defiles, ambuscades, attacking, scalping, &c. It is said by those who are judges that no representation could possibly come nearer the original. The Captain's expertness and agility, in particular, in these experiments, astonished every beholder. This morning they will set out on their march for Cambridge."

ZOUAVES AT WEST POINT.

The Chicago Zouaves visited West Point on Thursday, escorted by Company B, of the Seventh Regiment. Their drill was witnessed by the Hon. Jeff. Davis, Ex-Secretary of War, and Col. Hardee, U. S. A. A letter to the N. Y. Herald says:

It is needless to say they excited the unbounded admiration of all the officers present. Col. Hardee remarked that he thought their *modus operandi* was of the first order, but expressed a doubt whether the Zouaves, acting with larger numbers, would be so perfect or effective. He said also there were several radical deviations from tactics which though not apparent in a small body of men. Senator Davis also spoke of the rapidity and unanimity of their movements as being especially commendable, and thought their two rank formation something remarkable. Their changing from flank to front was remarkably, in his estimation, well done.

The following paragraph will cause a general thrill of envy among the volunteers, especially the latter part of it:

On Tuesday evening, the Zouaves gave an "exhibition drill" at the Boston Theatre, which was packed with the *elite* from pit to dome.—So great was the rush for tickets, that speculators asked and received as high as $15 each for them before sundown; and so great was the desire for another exhibition, that the Zouaves felt compelled to give another entertainment on Wednesday, in the same theatre. After the exhibition on Tuesday evening, the ladies requested the pleasure of shaking hands with the corps, which was complied with as far possible, in conformity with the domestic regulations of the Zouaves, and there was a tremendous rush by the fair ones to grasp the nimble digitals which had so recently been used in handling warlike weapons.

THE VOTE FOR GOVERNOR.

	1856.		1860.	
	Bragg, D.	Gilmer, W.	Ellis, D.	Pool, W.
Alamance,	916	645	771	793
Alexander,	466	411	429	594
Anson,	334	772	289	887
Ashe,	734	708	811	377
Alleghany,	—	—	000	000
Burke,	523	451	603	584
Buncombe,	969	786	918	910
Bladen,	608	481	670	548
Bertie,	470	545	532	570
Beaufort,	539	833	628	1110
Brunswick,	404	468	410	422
Cabarrus,	426	665	429	877
Catawba,	968	158	960	415
Craven,	784	535	800	832
Cumberland,	1575	928	1023	861
Chowan,	291	230	305	278
Columbus,	589	806	718	430
Camden,	107	474	96	541
Carteret,	498	502	481	561
Cherokee,	682	574	664	518
Caswell,	1120	211	945	224
Chatham,	1166	1062	1255	1255
Caldwell,	438	425	370	540
Currituck,	556	146	761	219
Cleaveland,	1109	138	998	419
Davidson,	823	1191	972	1388
Davie,	353	586	481	690
Duplin,	1113	155	1358	197
Edgecombe,	1568	189	1095	127
Forsyth,	1080	926	1015	1028
Franklin,	744	334	810	406
Gaston,	759	133	860	200
Granville,	1225	994	1144	983
Guilford,	571	2059	457	2137
Greene,	432	289	421	345
Gates,	459	392	m.	80
Haywood,	537	254	577	806
Harnett,	652	229	702	208
Halifax,	786	584	788	595
Hertford,	885	393	853	399
Hyde,	332	501	m.	25
Henderson,	665	647	586	829
Iredell,	351	1349	382	1715
Jackson,	570	112	401	m.
Jones,	261	180	275	212
Johnston,	1036	817	1044	864
Lenoir,	447	263	556	349
Lincoln,	614	223	530	256
Madison,	576	247	118	m.
Martin,	706	340	375	m.
McDowell,	536	805	457	552
Moore,	733	677	749	843
Montgomery,	211	725	175	832
Macon,	367	396	m.	100
Mecklenburg,	1024	623	1274	757
Nash,	1107	93	1050	122
New Hanover,	1522	570	1549	713
Northampton,	695	428	779	614
Onslow,	771	108	841	135
Orange,	1119	1045	1109	1238
Pasquotank,	330	502	360	521
Perquimans,	304	348	298	412
Pitt,	775	716	771	778
Person,	678	384	620	299
Polk,	—	—	98	m.
Robeson,	773	669	844	681
Rockingham,	1168	439	1127	444
Rowan,	885	905	1160	1079
Rutherford,	1070	781	701	804
Randolph,	561	1281	448	1567
Richmond,	246	556	251	565
Sampson,	990	497	1042	590
Surry,	877	579	933	579
Stokes,	769	498	813	471
Stanly,	166	797	89	1065
Tyrrell,	124	309	m.	90
Union,	835	273	931	425
Wake,	1698	1124	1491	1573
Warren,	819	101	874	136
Washington,	261	377	212	481
Watauga,	257	392	259	442
Wayne,	1382	274	1201	889
Wilson,	—	—	919	113
Wilkes,	609	1264	614	1419
Yadkin,	683	888	724	899
Yancey,	810	320	774	474
	57,555	44,961	56,271	50,705
	44,961		50,705	
Bragg's maj.	12,594	Ellis	5,566	maj.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, Aug. 17.—Corn 75@80. Wheat 1 20 a 1 25. Flour, 3 50 @ 4 00. Bacon, 12½. a 15. Beef, 6@7. Pork, 0@0. Tallow, 12½. Butter, 18 a 20. Chickens, 12½ a 15. Eggs, 8. Hay, (cwt.) 35 a 40. Oats, 00.

FAYETTEVILLE, Aug. 13.—Bacon, 12@14. Flour 6 10@6 75. Wheat, 1 15 @ 1 25. Corn 1 10@1 17. Salt 1 25@1 30. Sugar, 8½@10. Apple Brandy, 80@85. Whiskey 65 a 75.

SALISBURY, Aug. 14.—Bacon 10 a 11½. Beef 5@6. Butter, 15@18. Corn, 75@80. Flour, 5 80@6 00. Lard, 12@12½. Molasses, 34@45. Linseed Oil, 0 00@ 000. Salt, 1 85@1 90. Sugar, 7@10. Wheat — red, 1 10 a 1 30, white, 1 25@1 30. Coffee, 16 a 17.

HIGH POINT, Aug. 8.—Wheat—red $1 15. —white $1 25. Flour 5 75 a 6 00. Corn 85c.—Lard 12½ a 15c. Bacon—North Carolina 12½. Salt—per sack. 2 25. Blackberries 6½c. Peaches—pared per lb 8, unpared 4. Beeswax 26c a 30, in demand. Butter 15c wanted. Fish—Mullets 9 00—Trout 7 50 a 8 00—Herrings 8 00. Rags 3 a 3½. Feathers 40c a 45c.

PETERSBURG, Aug 14.—Cotton.—We quote prime at 10¾c; fair to good 10½ to 11; inferior and stained 8½ a 9c. Corn—prime white, 1 40 a 1 45. Flour sup. 6 50 a 7 00; extra 7 50 a 8 00; family 8 50 a 9 50.

NORFOLK, Aug. 13.—Corn 64 a 66. Wheat 1 00 1 30. Flour 5 75 a 6 75. Bacon 12½ a 13. Apple Brandy 1 00 a 1 25. Lard 14 a 15.

The Abolition Plot in Texas.

We extract the following from a letter to the Houston Telegraph, from Dallas, giving further particulars of the extensive Abolition plot discovered there a few days ago, some account of which we have already given:

The out-houses, granaries, oats and grain of Mr. Crill Miller were destroyed a few days after the destruction of Dallas. This led to the arrest of some white men, whose innocence, however, was proved beyond a doubt. Several negroes belonging to Mr. Miller were taken up and examined, and developments of the most startling character elicited. A plot to destroy the country was revealed, and every circumstance, even to the minutiæ, detailed. Nearly, or quite, a hundred negroes have been arrested, and upon a close examination, separate and apart from each other, they deposed to the existence of a plot or conspiracy to lay waste the country by fire and assassination—to impoverish the land by the destruction of the provisions, arms and ammunition, and then, when in a state of helplessness, a general revolt of the negroes was to begin on the first Monday in August, the day of election for State officers. This conspiracy is aided and abetted by Abolition emissaries from the North, and by those in our midst.

The details of the plot, and its modus operandi are these: Each county in Northern Texas has a supervisor in the person of a white man, whose name is not given; each county is laid off into districts under the sub-agents of this villain, who control the action of the negroes in the districts, by whom the firing was to be done. Many of our most prominent citizens were singled out for assassination, whenever they made their escape from their burning houses. Negroes, never before suspected, are implicated, and the insurrectionary movement is wide-spread, to an extent truly alarming. In some places the plan was conceived in every form, shocking to the mind and frightful in its results. Poisoning was to be added, the old females to be slaughtered along with the men, and the young and handsome women to be parceled out amongst these infamous scoundrels. They had even gone so far as to designate their choice, and certain ladies had already been selected as the victims of these misguided monsters.

Fortunately, the country has been saved the accomplishment of these horrors; but then, a fearful duty remains for us. The negroes have been incited to these infernal proceedings by Abolitionists, and the emmissaries of certain preachers who were expelled from this county last year. Their agents have been busy among us, and some of them have been in our midst. Some of them have been identified, and have fled from the country; others still remain, to receive a fearful accountability from an outraged and infuriated people. Nearly a hundred negroes have testified that a large reinforcement of Abolitionists are expected on the 1st of August, and these to be aided by recruits from the Indians, while the Rangers are several hundred miles to the North of us. It was desired to destroy Dallas, in order that the arms and ammunition of the Artillery company might share the same fate.

Our jail is filled with the villains, many of whom, will be hung, and that very soon. A man was found hung at our neighboring city of Fort Worth, two days ago, believed to be one of these scoundrels who are engaged in this work. We learn that he had stored away a number of rifles, and the day after he was hung, a load of six shooters passed on to him, but were intercepted. He was betrayed by one of the gang, and hence his plans were thwarted. Many others will share his fate.—I have never witnessed such times. We are most profoundly excited. We go armed day and night, and know not what we shall be called upon to do.

DEATH OF A BOY FROM STANDING ON HIS HEAD.—On Friday several boys were playing in a freight car trying which could stand longest on his head. A little son of Thomas Lindsey stood thus near five minutes, when he was prevented from standing longer by one of the other boys. After gaining his feet he immediately ran home complaining that his head hurt him, and in a few hours afterwards expired, the blood rushing to his brain causing appoplexy. Let the little boys be careful how they play.—*Lincoln (Ill.) Herald.*

GAS AND SHADE TREES.—A number of towns in North Carolina have within the two years introducted gas into their streets, among them is Greensboro'. With us the experiment has, in some respects, been very unfortunate. The pipes were very carelessly laid in the streets, leaking the gas in all parts of the town. As a sad consequence of those leaks nearly half of the beautiful shade trees on the side walk nearest the pipes have died or are dying. Much feeling exists upon the subject, and if any remedy can be suggested, it would be of very great relief both to our citizens and the Gas Company, or else we fear the pipes will be torn up from the streets.

Greensboro' Times.

INDIAN TROUBLES.—Advices from Santa Fe, New Mexico, to the 16th ult. have been received. The Indians in the Territory were still troublesome. A party of Mexicans, some fifty in number, a short time previous to the leaving of the mail, had an engagement with a large party of Navajos, who had run off a herd of sheep, in which twenty Mexicans and forty of the Indians were killed and wounded. A party of United States troops, under Capt. Stewart, had also been in pursuit of a party of Kiowas, and had captured the family of the principal chief. Lieut. Bayard and two privates were wounded, and two Indians were killed.

An official dispatch from Col. Lee to the War Department represents everything quiet on the Texas frontier. Even rumors as to Cortinas or his men, or of robbers from the Mexican side of the river, have ceased. It is not thought necessary longer to expose to the diseases incident to that region at this season, more troops than may be actually requisite.

A dispatch from Leavenworth, Kansas, states that Lieut. Steward, with a small party of troops, on the 11th ult. went in pursuit of a party of Kiowa Indians who had been giving considerable trouble by their depredations, overtook them and chastised them, killing two and taking sixteen prisoners. None of Lieut. Steward's party are reported to be hurt. The Kiowas and Comanches have recently been committing various outrages on the Arkansas River.

FOR SALE.

A LOT of one acre of land, with a good House and Garden thereon, and plenty of good water convenient. Situated about one mile West of Salem. WM. EVANS.

August 17, 1860.

POLITICAL.

The "No Chance" Argument.

We are sure that our readers have marked with satisfaction the daily increasing evidences of the popular favor which every where attends the nominations of the Constitutional Union party. It is one of the peculiarities of the pending canvass, that, while each of the organizations competing with this party has its peculiar adherents and especial patrons, they all alike unite in accepting the policy and the candidates of the Constitutional Union movement as their "second choice." The ardent friends of Breckinridge and Lane, of Douglas and Johnson, of Lincoln and Hamlin, in default of securing the election of their political favorites, look with complacency upon the success of Bell and Everett. The fact is not without its easy explanation, and constitutes in itself a merited tribute not only to the high personal worth of the candidates thus distinguished by the preferences of friends and of opponents, but also bears a strong testimony to the preeminently national and satisfactory public sentiment which they represent. The exponents of a policy which looks to the pacification of the sections so long arrayed against each other in an antagonism as unnatural in its beginnings as needless in its continuance, these honored names are already accepted by the consenting voice of their countrymen as the harbinger of repose, if only repose be deemed a matter of the first necessity. As no pratical interests of either section, according to the admission of those who respectively profess themselves the peculiar champions of each, are suspended upon the success or defeat of either the Republican or the Democratic candidates, it remains to be seen whether the delusive force of party names will prove sufficiently strong to repress "the sober second thought" which propitiates the favor of political opponents in behalf of a policy whose triumph it is recognised by all would secure the ends of justice, moderation, and peace.

The only opposition which the Constitutional Union party seems called to encounter in the Northern States is based on the illeged paucity of its supporters in that quarter. It would thus appear that Conservative Republicans at the North, in common with Union-loving Democrats at the South, have no charge to bring against Bell and Everett which they cannot remove by giving to these eminent statesmen the hearty and united support which they are admitted to deserve at the hands of men in all sections and of all political denominations. One of the most intelligent, as certainly one among the most candid, of the Republican journals—we allude to the New York Commercial Advertiser—has not hesitated to admit that the Constitutional Union party adopts "the standard which *should* represent the popular mind," if it be true that, owing to the evil of the times, it may not be said to take the standard which *does* represent the actual state of the irritated sections. To this purport that excellent journal recently remarked as follows, in speaking of the party we have named:

"Connected with it are unquestionably some of our country's best men and sincere patriots, but they have fallen into the error of supposing that they can make a party because of their personal characters and positions in the country. For their platform they look within themselves instead of into the popular mind. They take the *standard that should* represent the popular mind instead of that which *does*, and the inevitable consequence is that, instead of rallying the masses around them, they muster in their ranks only the select few, and weaken other parties without becoming a party themselves."

Recent events have greatly modified the seeming force of the only allegation here brought forward in excuse for witholding from the Constitutional Union movement the support to which it is admitted to be entitled on grounds of moral obligation, if only that moral obligation can be conciliated with the practical wisdom which respects, in their due subordination, the facts as they are. We do not know that we are called in the forum of politics, any more than in the forum of conscience, to lower the standard which *should* represent the popular mind in order to make way for that which *does*. The casuistry which demands that the *right* should also be proved the *expedient* before it may justly challenge the homage of men, has long since been driven in disgrace from the schools, though, from the attention recently given by some of our cotemporaries to calculations of political chances and probabilities, it would seem that there is still one domain in which it is not deemed safe to strike bravely for the right unless assured that the strongest battalions are also arrayed on its side. For the benefit of such halting spirits we have only to cite the Virgilian maxim which points the inspiring force of high resolve in the prospect of a prize held up as the incentive and the reward of manly and persevering effort: *possunt quia posse videntur*. For if it were true that any considerable weight should have been justly given at any time to the "no chance argument," as it has been satirically called, it must be conceded that the time has now passed, and that the friends of Bell and Everett may every where labor for the success of their chosen candidates under auspices which afford the reasonable hope of success in the line of patriotic duty.—*National Intelligencer.*

MR. BELL'S RECORD.

First it is charged that Mr. Bell was opposed to the annexation of Texas. Well, so was Mr. Clay, and Mr. Clay carried on that issue, a large majority of the Southern votes.

Second, it is charged that Mr. Bell was in favor of the reception of Abolition petitions. There is more demagogueing on this question than any other ever discussed by the Southern secessionists. Mr. Bell declared repeatedly—and everybody who knows anything about his record knows it, and those who don't know it, ought not to be dabbling in things they don't understand—that he did not believe Congress had the power to grant the prayer of the petitioners. Mr. Bell, however, did not always vote to receive such petitions. The political complexion of the House of 1835'-7 was shown by the vote for speaker—which stood—James K. Polk, Adm., 113; John Bell, Opp., 84. Yet this House *always* voted to receive abolition petitions—Mr. Bell always voting *no* while all the Northern Democrats and a number of Southern ones voted to receive them. One of these votes was taken on the 9th of January 1837, when Mr. Adams presented a petition praying for the abolition of slavery and the Slave trade in the District of Columbia, and the question of reception was raised. The House voted to *receive* the petition—yeas 137, nays 74.—John Quincy Adams, Wm. Slade, Caleb Cushing and all the abolitionists in the House, voted to receive and allied in the vote with such Northern Democrats as *Franklin Pierce and Isaac Toucey*, and with such Southern votes as Gratland and Owens of Ga., Cave Johnson, of Tenn., and others, John Bell voted with Glassock, of Ga., Dixon H. Lewis of Ala., Pickens and Pinckney, of South Carolina, and the majority of Southern members against receiving the petition. The petition having been received, Mr. Bell voted to lay it on the table, which was carried by the union of the entire South with some of the Northern members—the abolitionists, J. Q. Adams, Caleb Cushing, etc., voting against laying it on the table.

Subsequently, however, Mr. Bell discovered that under Democratic management, these petitions began to increase instead of diminishing, and seeing that it was useless to try to procure a rejection of the petitions, came to the conclusion that the best mode of dealing with the question was to let the petition be received and referred to a committee with instructions to report *against* their prayer.

The South was always divided as to the proper policy to be pursued towards Abolition petitions, and John Bell's view on the subject were the same entertained by Henry A. Wise and John Y. Mason, of Va., Pinckney, of S. C., and others from the South, while such Northern Democrats as Franklin Pierce and James Buchanan always voted for their reception. Do we understand the Sun to charge them with abolitionism?—*Vicksburg Whig.*

WILLING TO SUPPORT BELL.

U. S. Senator Green of Missouri, supports the Douglas candidate for Governor of Missouri, and in a speech the other day said:

"Between Mr. Douglas and myself, however, there is a vital question of principle to be considered; but I feel confident that before the middle of October a condition of things will occur to induce all to unite as a band of brothers upon the man best calculated to beat back the Vandal hordes of Black Republicanism; to do which, if it could only be accomplished by such a sacrifice, *I would willingly vote for either Mr. Douglas or Mr. Bell*, widely as I differ from them on some important questions of political policy."

It is evident that John Bell is the *second* choice of the Breckinridge men, and the *second* choice of the Douglas men, and the *second* choice of the Lincoln men—and we believe, in our heart of hearts, that he is at this moment the *first* choice of an overwhelming majority of the voters of the Union!—*Richmond Whig.*

PEOPLE'S PRESS.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 17, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

☞ See notice of a meeting of the stockholders in Fayetteville and Western Plank Road, West of High Point. Business of importance to be transacted.

☞ Since our last, we have had fine rains and the corn crops look flourishing.

MORE MUSIC.—We have received from the well known and popular house of Lee & Walker, 722, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, nine pieces of new Music, for which we return our thanks. This house has a well established reputation throughout the country, and persons wishing any thing in the music line, cannot do better than by sending their orders to the above named house.

The following are the pieces of music alluded to:

The "Sunny South"—Gallop, an excellent piece of music. "Tommy Polka," a very good and popular piece. The "Prince Royal,"—Polka Brillante, very good.—"Breckinridge Scottish." "Jenny's Coming o'er the Green." "Dixie's Land."—"Thine Eyes are like Gems," one of a series of charming German Songs. "New Friends–True Friends." "Only Waiting."

WESTERN SENTINEL.—J. W. Alspaugh, Esq., editor of the Sentinel, at Winston, N. C., has associated with him as joint editor, Geo. W. Sites, of Petersburg.

☞ Last week we published a good article, headed "The Chances;" which is followed by another, this week, entitled "The no chance argument."

COMMISSIONERS' HALL,
August 12, 1860.

Board met; Mayor presiding; present Commissioners Mickey, Sides, Swink, Blum and Keehln. Minutes read and adopted.

The condition and repairing of Main Street, occupied the attention of the board during the greater part of the meeting.

The Mayor and Com. Keehln were appointed to revise the By-Laws, &c., and report to the board at the earliest convenience. Moved that the board meet at 7½ o'clock until further notice. Adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURTS—FALL CIRCUIT.

Edenton—Howard, (exchanged.)
Newbern—Bailey.
Raleigh—Heath, (exchanged.)
Orange—Saunders.
Wilmington, (vacant.)
Salisbury—Dick.
Mountain—Osborne. *Ral. Standard.*

TWO ABOLITIONISTS HUNG.—By advices received at New Orleans from Texas, we learn that two Abolitionists, who were caught distributing arms among slaves, were arrested and hung in that State.

MR. HILL'S SPEECH.—On our first page appears the admirable Union speech of a son of Georgia. His brief, but unanswerable argument in behalf of Bell and Everett's claims for the Presidency, should have a wide-spread circulation, and we therefore contribute our mite towards heralding it forth.

Mr. Hill has thus far figured only in State politics; but his voice has been ever raised against fraud and corruption, and his over-powering logic has marshalled a strong force in his democratic State in favor of reform. No man, we learn, bears a more enviable reputation than he, and none have more clearly defined the important political issues of the day, than he, in a letter written last year, which was shortly after followed by the *noted* Douglas Harper's communication.

We also learn from good authority, that Mr. Hill is a christian and a gentleman, unwilling to do wrong, but ever willing to unite with any who will execute right and justice.

Our readers will perhaps remember him as the gentleman with whom Mr. Stephens had a difficulty a few years since, which went so far as to cause a challenge from Stephens to Hill. In that affair as in all others, he showed himself to be a great and good man.

The speech is to be published in pamphlet form, at the "Chronicle and Sentinel" office, Augusta, where it can be had at 50 cents per hundred copies. This speech is highly spoken of every where, as clearly defining the political issues of the campaign, and vindicating the claims of Bell and Everett to the Presidency, in a masterly manner. It is brief, but none the less pointed and replete with thoughts and facts of great importance. With such an able defender of the Constitution and the Union, Georgia will do well for Bell and Everett.

Read, North Carolinians, what your sister State, Georgia, sends greeting.

☞ The last *Sentinel* says, the "Opposition ists" indulged in public demonstrations of joy over the "single crumb of comfort," to wit: the election of Gen. Poindexter in this county; but that, when the returns from the State at large came in unfavorable to the election of Mr. Pool, the "old gun was carried off and taken down to the hotel of Mr. Chaffin, and a bear chained to it to protect it from the hands of the triumphant Democracy!" And concludes by saying: "We are sure that we did not want the gun, as Democratic victories have been so common of late years, that the fashion of celebrating them is out of date."

There are several misrepresentations and mistakes in our neighbor's "spiteful" article, which we will correct, for the information of persons not acquainted with the circumstances.

In the first place, the victory celebrated was of a *local* nature. But the "old gun" thundered not only in honor of Gen. Poindexter's election, but likewise for Mr. Pool, who carried the county, and for R. L. Walker, Esq., who led Col. Waugh 67 votes in Forsyth, to say nothing of the Sheriff's election. A tolerably large "crumb of comfort," we are inclined to think!

In the second place, as to the chaining of a bear to the cannon, this is another mistake, but of not much importance either way. The "old gun" was merely removed, as has been customary, but no bear or anything else was chained to it.

In the third place, the Sentinel is again mistaken as to its being out of fashion to celebrate Democratic *victories!* Saturday night told a different tale!—The firing of cannon and the hideous noises of the procession as it passed through our streets attest the contrary. The report of the Democratic gun, 'tis true was *weak* and *feeble*, and the procession *small*, but then, we presume, we have no right to complain of that!

THE RESULT.—In the preceding page see table of returns, official and unofficial, of the vote for Governor. We have all the counties except Alleghany, and probably that is, as heretofore, included in the Ashe vote.

The whole vote polled, it will be seen, is 106,976, to which number the counties in which as yet majorities only are reported will add about 4 000; making the vote of the State about 111,000, and some 8,500 larger than ever before. Mr. Pool's vote far exceeds that ever heretofore given to a Whig, and would have elected the recipient in any previous contest: in that two years ago by about 8,000 majority.

The Democratic majority in the Legislature on joint ballot is 20: 12 in the Senate, instead of 14 at the last session; and 8 in the Commons, instead of 44 at the last session.—*Obs.*

THE CENSUS RETURNS.—The Census returns come in very slowly. Only eight full ones are yet received. The population of Ohio has increased only about three hundred thousand since 1850. The crops in all the Northern and Northwestern States are represented to be immense this season. The census returns will show the extent of the crops of 1859. Those were excellent, but it is said that the yield in Pennsylvania this year will be more than double that of last.—*Wash. Cor. of N. Y. Times.*

A SNUG WATERMELON PATCH.—A market gardener in Southern Indiana has a patch, containing 1,700 acres, planted in watermelons. His markets are Cincinnati, Louisville, New Albany and Chicago.

GODEY FOR SEPTEMBER.—We have received this elegant periodical for the ensuing month, and it fully sustains its reputation. It has long been a favorite idea of the publishers that the engraving and coloring of fashion plates might be greatly improved by the use of machinery, and the plate in this number is presented as an evidence. This is certainly the best specimen of a fashion plate presented to the public of any country. Although machinery is used in the coloring, still females are employed in that department. Under what other hands could such effects be produced? The publishers justly feel proud of the invention, especially when such are the results, and ask a careful examination of this plate, whether as regards the design, engraving, or coloring. It is hardly necessary to add, that all their future fashion plates will be equally as beautiful. The "Gleaners" is one of the prettiest steel plates ever published, and another original design for a cottage also appears in this number.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW FOR JULY, republished by L. Scott & Co., 54 Gold Street, New York. Price $3 per annum.

The present number contains an unusual variety of articles—no less than twelve—on the subjects of the most striking interest in the literary and political world. Our readers cannot be too often reminded of the practice of this and the other leading reviews of giving prompt attention to the topics of the day, and by their doliberation and research correcting the hasty impulses of the moment. The mere titles of the principal articles in this number of the Edinburgh are sufficiently attractive, and need no comment from us to indicate their scope and purport. It is enough to say that they are all subjects on which information by a competent authority is very acceptable; and if any one wishes to make further research he will generally find numerous indications of authorities by reference to which he may verify or correct the statements and arguments of the reviewer. The titles referred to are as follows: Chevalier on the probable Fall in the Value of Gold; Latest Geological Discoveries; The Patrimony of St. Peter; Mrs. Grote's Memoir of Ary Sheffer; Prince Dolgoroukow on Russia and Serf Emancipation; Correspondence of Humboldt and Varnhagen von Ense; Cardinal Mai's Edition of the Vatican Codex. It may be as well to remark that this number commences a volume; and though each is perfect in itself, and subscriptions may be made at any time, yet there is an obvious propriety and convenience in securing complete volumes.

Price of one Review, $3 a year. Price of the four Reviews, $8. "Blackwood" and the four Reviews, $10.

For the Press.

Party Intolerance.

One of the most objectionable characteristics of the *sectional* Democratic party, is its intense and unremitting intolerance!—Nobody is deemed honest that does not belong to *that* party, and no measure is deemed good and servicable to the State, unless it originated with *them*. Everybody is corrupt that does not belong to their party; and it is utterly out of the question that anybody can be animated by motives of patriotism, who is not one of *their* number. Their leading papers teem with illustrations of this bad spirit, and their *minor* prints copy those articles, which demonstrates the want of better arguments to bring over the intelligence of the country to the support of their sectional candidates!—Hence they argue that the Bell and Everett organization is only a "sham," that it can't succeed, and that it is only calculated to elect a Republican President.

But we have the proud satisfaction to know that the Convention which nominated Bell and Everett was purely a *National Convention*, composed of delegates from all sections of the Union, representing the conservative element of this entire country. The nomination there made commends itself to the patriotic citizens of our Union as the only real political bond of Union between the States.—The *Opposition* or *Union party is* now the only real national party left;—we have become the sole link by which Union politicians can again be cemented, one with another;—and we have strength enough, uniting with Union men every where, to carry a great many, aye, a majority of the States.—We have what is now the *only pivot* upon which *other parties* can turn.

Hence, organization, ever important, is now more important than ever. Our newspapers [illegible] persons who think alike may act alike. With the disruption of the Democratic party, old *party ties* have been annihilated, and a good *Union feeling* is gradually taking possession of a number of Democrats, who are ready and willing to sacrifice *party* to the preservation of the Union.—Each man should now feel his *freedom* from party restraint, and his sole desire should be to see the two *best men*, men most fitted, elevated to the two highest offices within the gift of the people.

Therefore may we not now appeal to all the disaffected among the late Democratic party to forsake a faction whose principles are undefined, and whose past policy has been of a very doubtful character.—May we not call upon them now to rally to the standard of the *Union party*,—to sustian Bell and Everett as the only hope for the salvation of our country.

FORSYTH.

TAX ON CHILDREN.—A Democrat in Davie told a poor man of that county a few days ago, that the equal taxation contended for by Mr. Pool and Mr. Ramsay, would tax his *children!* Said he, your children are *property*—they *belong* to you; and as they intend to tax every species of property of course they will tax them, *and your wife too!*

We don't know what was the effect of this monstrous dose. [illegible] was enough to kill or cure, one.—*Salisbury [illegible]chman.*

For the Press.

Douglas and Breckinridge.

MESSRS. EDITORS:

Permit me to draw the attention of your readers to an article in the Sentinel, in which reference is made to Mr. Dick's card calling a Douglas Convention in this State. Said card is denied admittance into the columns of the Sentinel on the ground "that Mr. Dick strikes a blow at the administration of Mr. Buchanan and casts reflections upon the patriotism of the masses of the Democratic people who have voluntarily arrayed themselves under the wide-spread banner of Breckinridge and Lane."

The reader must bear in mind that here is a direct assault made upon a wing of the late Democratic party which favors the election of Judge Douglas to the Presidency. From the spirit of intolerance thus exhibited by the Sentinel, we may reasonably infer that the Douglas wing of the Democracy will not quietly submit to be thus read out of the church, because, in their partiality for men they lost sight of principle!

The Sentinel is forgetful of the *sectional* character of his own wing of Democracy; and for his own information, and the instruction of many of our Democratic friends, we quote the sayings of some of the leaders of the party which nominated Breckinridge and Lane. Had the following sentiments been uttered in the days of *pure* patriotism, they would have consigned their authors to the gallows as traitors.—Let them be hung higher than Haman in the estimation of a virtuous and patriotic people!

Wm. L. Yancy, a Southern Democrat, said: "We shall fire the Southern heart, instruct the Southern mind, give courage to each other, and, at the proper moment, by one organized, concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution."

J. T Morgan, a Southern Democrat, said: "If I had the power, I would dissolve this Government in two minutes!"

G. Gale, another Southern Democrat, said: "Let us break up this rotten, stinking, and oppressive Government."

Another, David Hubbard, said: "Resistance! Resistance to death, against this Government is what we want!"

Said John D. T. Williams, another Democrat: "Break up and dissolve this rotten, Yankee Government."

Said R. D Gayle: "Let the Union rip!"

J. D. Johnson said: "My voice is for war!"

Such are the traitorous designs of the men who nominated Breckinridge and Lane.—And now our North Carolina Democrats are called upon to assist these men in executing their dangerous designs!—Are our Democratic friends of North Carolina ready and willing to lend a helping hand to so dangerous and ruinous an undertaking.—No, we hope not.—We call upon them now, we entreat them to crush this sectional party whose leaders have given utterance to such treasonable designs against our glorious Union. STOKES.

Official Vote of Stokes County.

Precincts.	Governor	Senate,	Commons	Sheriff
	Ellis, D.			
Danbury,	105	113	113	113
Francisco,	61	93	93	93
Jewell's,	90			
Hawkins'	138			
Mitchell's	68			
Walnut Cove,	59			
Germanton,	16			
Spainhower's,	203			
Wilson's Store,	53			
M. T. Smith's,	37			
	813	470	206	206
	Woods, W.	78	206	206
	Bondy, W.	24	25	25
	King, W.	284	550	550
	Kallum, D.	52	52	52
	Walker, W.	11	11	11
	Vaugh, D.	26	26	26
	Woods, W.	31	31	31
		634	573	573

LATE FROM EUROPE.

FARTHER POINT, Aug. 7.

The Canadian from Liverpool on the 26th, touching at Queenstown on the 27th, passed here early this morning.

It was reported that a Convention would be held by the Great Powers, relative to the recent outrages in Syria, and that preliminaries had been signed at Paris.

The Atlantic Cable Company report that their efforts to resuscitate the "critter" had failed. It invariably broke at short distances. Outside the covering the iron wire was eaten away, but the gutta percha and copper wire were as good as new.

The Prince of Prussia arrived at Toplitz on the 25th.

Letters from Paris state that Palmerston's speech created great sensation there. Some writers say that serious alarm is felt as to the maintenance of peace between France and England. A correspondent of the London Herald states that all the French naval officers on furlough have been ordered to report without delay; the naval reserve was called out, and the fleet in the Mediterranean is to be increased. Preparations for the Syrian intervention were active, and will consist of 25,000 infantry, besides artillery and cavalry.

Sicily is unchanged. It is stated that the Pope had refused to adopt any of the measures recommended by the French [illegible]

[illegible] States.

The Viceroy of Egypt had placed his troops at the disposal of the Sultan to punish the Druses.

There is great excitement in Russia against the Turks, on account of the massacres. The Paris Constitutionnel says that the expedition of France will, as a matter of necessity, be carried out.

ELECTIONS IN OTHER STATES.

The Bell and Everett men have won a glorious victory in Kentucky, the home of Mr. Breckinridge. That State has given heavy Democratic majorities for some years past; last year nearly 10,000, we believe. Fifty three counties heard from since the election on Monday last give an Opposition majority of more than 22,000, and the majority in the whole State will be very large. The election was for a Clerk of the Court of Appeals, and was, as usual, a thorough party contest. Gen. Coombs is the successful candidate. The Breckinridge Democracy attribute part of his very large majority to the Douglasites.

The Missouri election is yet in doubt between the Bell and Douglas candidates for Governor The Breckinridge man when last heard from had less than 1,000 votes.

Nothing from Texas so far.—*Observer.*

DIED, In this place, on the 11th inst., NATHAN, infant son of N. S. A. and Julia Chaffin.

For the Press.

An Excursion to the Mountains of Western North Carolina.

On a pleasant morning in July, we, a party of five jovial fellows, started on an excursion among the Mountains of North Carolina. Our spirits were high as we left the village behind us, and greeted the waving corn fields and the grand old woodland. We intended to court "intimacy with Nature," and throwing aside all restraint, we greeted her with gleeful mirth, determined to enjoy our holidays with real gusto.

A man cannot move in the forest, without thinking of the great Creator: for all that meets his eye is just as it left his mighty hand,—human improvements seeming only to mar the natural beauties. The old forest as it nods to the passing wind, speaks of Him; the still mountain points towards His dwelling place, and the babbling brook sings His praise. The glorious sunset and the blushing dawn, the gorgeous midnight, and the noonday splendor, mean more in the leafy wood, than in a lively village. Indeed, they look different,—they are different.

With these impressions we entered the woodlands that surround our village, and jogged on right merrily in our comfortable conveyances, having adopted a "go where you please" style of travelling.

After a pleasant drive of eleven miles we reached Clemmonsville, a pretty village in Davidson County, in the midst of a thrifty farming community, and enjoying a good share of the prosperity of the surrounding country. From this place, we neared the noble Yadkin river, the pride of this section of our State, which is not yet navigable for *steamers*, yet this does not detract from its charms, yea, rather adds to them, at least to the ruralist.

Arriving upon the banks of this stream, we were greeted with the sight of old black Harry, the ferryman, who with his boat happened, *for us*, to be on the *right* side of the river. It seemed that this old darky belonged to the locality, and methinks he is aware of his position, and right proud of it too. He is an original character, and to illustrate, the following anecdote is quite apropos: A minister of the Gospel, while crossing at this point, embraced the opportunity of giving the old fellow some wholesome advice, which seemed to take him unawares. Thinking an answer necessary, he began by scratching his head, and stammered out "dat h-h-he had d done quit fi-fisbin' of a Su-Sunday, and d dat de ole o-o-oman went to meetin' re-re-re-regular." This answer amused the minister so much that he gave the old man a coin, to which he replied, forgetting his stammer: "Dis is good for de "plate" nex meetin' for sartin, an I thank you for de commodation!"

This river has quite a fine appearance at this point, and the ferry is in the best of order, the boat being entirely new. After enjoying a ride across the stream, amid the mirth-provoking remarks and grotesque actions of our mercurial ebon friend we bade the river adieu, on the opposite side, and soon arrived at the pleasantly situated mansion of Mr. Hall, as refreshing a place on a warm day, as any one need wish. Driving on a few miles, we halted about noon to rest in the forest shade.—Here we reclined at our ease for a few hours, enjoying ourselves amid the waving branches, the breezes cooling our brows. Many a pleasant remark and quaint expression, in our "vagaries," served to cheer and enliven us, reminding us that

"'Tis ever common,
That men are merriest when they're from home."

However, pleasantries must end; and so we traveled on our way through a fine country, although the prevalent drought, detracted some from its charms. About 18 miles from home, we caught the first glimpse of the mountains, and right heartily did we cheer them. They proved to be the "Brushy Mountains," our well known "Pilot" also rearing his head above the horizon.

Among the noticeable points on our route thus far, we may mention the well known "Smith Grove Camp Ground," the scene of many a Methodist revival, and being one of the oldest and most agreeable Camp Meeting grounds in this section of the State. It is very attractively located.—Not far from this place you enter Smith Grove, a neat hamlet, in which are located machine shops of considerable merit for the manufacture of mill-works, threshing machines, &c. Also a steam grist and saw mill. Having traveled a reasonable distance, we drove to the door of the inviting residence of J. Holman, Esq., and lodged for the night. We had a pleasant time, meeting good fare for man and beast, and as jovial a landlord as ever cheered a guest. The farm is judiciously located, having watering places, without number.—Our host info[illegible] [illegible] and good [illegible] upon almost every lot around him, and could winter his cattle with ease near his stables, having a good spring upon the same lot. It is cheering to contemplate apparent thrift and enjoyment, especially upon a farm, away from the busy turmoil attendant upon a life in town.—With these soothing influences we retired, highly gratified with our first evening from home.

The following day we made an early start, enjoying the cool morning air exceedingly. As we traveled along we passed groups of children bound for school, fresh, rosy and ready for a romp. Reaching County Line, quite a pleasant country mercantile stand, we soon entered Iredell County, finding a fine agricultural country, although unfortunately suffering much from want of rain, and making the drive rather uncomfortable and dusty. The country is however well watered in the shape of creeks and other smaller streams, being somewhat hilly as you approach Statesville. Mr. Simonton has a fine farm about three miles from the above place, and pays some attention to stock raising, a fine lot of cattle, horses and mules, giving evidence of his success. In former years, he informed us, he was engaged in the business largely, driving stall fed beef cattle to Charleston, S. C.

Shortly after noon, we reached Statesville, a thriving village in Iredell county. A few years since, the place was visited by a destructive fire, well nigh destroying the whole village—marks of the devouring element being yet visible; we were however glad to see so many improvements in the form of several creditable mercantile establishments, and a very large and commodious Hotel, the "Simonton House," together with many neat private residences, making quite a considerable town. A Branch Bank has also been lately located here. The Western Extension of the N. C. R. R. touches at the Southern part of town. The only objection we found, was that it was excessively warm, and as there are few or no shade trees of any size, it was difficult to make ourselves comfortable, especially in the heat of the day. The "Iredell Express" a staunch Whig journal, is published here, and we had the pleasure of taking Mr. Drake, the senior Editor, by the hand, and were pleased to find him and his paper in a flourishing condition.

Statesville is finely located and might be made a much more attractive place with the addition of shade trees along its side walks. "Concord Female College" is a splendid structure, and an ornament as well as a great benefit to the place. This institution is well patronized and is under the supervision and control of the Presbyterian denomination. The building is beyond a doubt one of the finest in our State, and reflects credit upon the architect, as well as the denomination of christians, who own it.

The Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows was in session, during the past few days and the hotel was quite lively. Here we expected to make an addition to our number, making six in our party. A pleasure trip to the Catawba Springs, however, detained our *bachelor* friend, and we left the village for a short evening drive as far as the Catawba river. We drove late this evening before reaching our destination frequently enquiring for the end of our day's journey. At length, after driving till 8½ o'clock at night, we were comfortably entertained by Mr. Little, on the Catawba, and right glad were we to embrace old Morpheus.—More anon.

****

A GOOD WHIG PLACE.—A friend at Hamptonville, sending us the Yadkin returns, adds the vote at that place:—

Pool,	323	Ellis	55
Speer, Whig, Sen.	319	Dobson	64
Cowles, " Coms.	365	Williams	28
Long, Whig Shff.,	341	Patterson	30

NOTICE.

FAYETTEVILLE AND WESTERN PLANK ROAD.

ON Saturday the 15th day of September next, at 1 p. m., there will be a meeting of the Stockholders West of High Point, at the Town Hall in Salem.

A full attendance of stockholders is required, as business of importance, in reference to the division of the road, will be considered.

August 17, 1860. 18-5t

A List of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., Aug. 15th, 1860

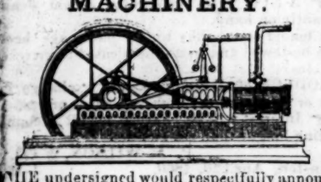
Dr. J. W. Bennett,	Miss Julian C Long,
Enoah Beeson,	Lewis C. Layton, 2
John F. Ballard,	Miss Fannie March,
John H. Creakman,	" Emily Moore,
Miss Sallie Clark,	"Virginia W. Mayhall
Miss Saly A Davis,	W. W. Petree,
H. Dodson,	Capt. J. S. Pledger,
Miss E B Etter,	E. H. Payson.
James P. Fulton,	Mis-Sarah M. Peddicord
Miss Bettie Fowlkes, 2	Rial Riggs,
" Embra P. Fowlkes,	David Sell,
Thomas Foulks, 2	Thomas Smith,
H. C. Foster,	T. S. B. Strickland,
Dr. L. V Green,	Mess Tuerck & Reader
Miss Mary Hendrix,	Matthew P Taylor,
John Hill,	W. R. Vaughan
Miss Carline Idle,	Billee P. Wright,
Thomas Jones,	C. F. Whitley.
P. C. Lyon,	

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say they are advertised.

O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.

Salem, N. C., Aug 15th, 1860.

MILL-WRIGHTING AND MACHINERY.



THE undersigned would respectfully announce that they are prepared to put up all kinds of

Mill-Work and Machinery,

on the most APPROVED PLANS, with neatness and durability.

They will furnish all kinks of Mill building Materials, at Manufacturer's prices, at short notice. Having had several years' experience in the business, they flatter themselves to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

BROWNING & SAPPS.

Kernersville, N. C., Aug. 3, 1860. 16-tf.

For Country Merchants.

THE attention of Country Merchants and others is especially directed to my assortment of

Cap, Letter, Note, & Printing Paper.

Also **Envelopes** of all sizes, prices and colors, together with **Blank, School and Memorandum Books, Slates, Lead Pencils, Steel Pens, Writing Inks, Fluids, &c., &c.**

I buy the above goods direct of the Manufacturer, and can sell at much lower prices than such goods can be sold when bought through Commission or Jobbing Houses.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

JOS. UTLEY,

Grocer & Commission Merchant,

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

June 22, 1860. 10-1y.

BIBLES,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT at the BOOKSTORE.

Ranger's Notice.

TAKEN UP by James Reed, on Saturday the 2d of June, near Bethania, Forsyth County, a common-sized dark iron-grey MULE, supposed to be about 20 years old, with marks of harness on his shoulders and sides, blind in the right eye, and bar-footed,—valued at $25.

June 15—3tf T. CHITTY, *Ranger.*

Yadkin Mills for Sale.

THE subscriber wishes to dispose of this valuable property, situated 16 miles South West of Salem, on the Yadkin River. There are 22 acres of land belonging to the Mill upon which is a good comfortable house, with other out buildings.

These MILLS can boast of as good water power as there is on the Yadkin River; they consist of 1 pair Corn Stones, 2 pair Burrs, and a Circular Saw, all driven by Cast Beveled Gearing.

The Mills are situated in an excellent wheat growing and timbered country, and are extensively patronized. Terms accommodating.

For further particulars address me, at Panther Creek, N. C. JNO. T. CONRAD.

Aug. 10, 1860. 17-2m.

*** Sentinel copy.

Salem Drug Store.

LOOK OUT FOR THE GOLDEN MORTAR!

THE subscriber having removed into his splendid new store room, would respectfully invite the public to give him a call.

His stock consists of all kinds of MEDICINES commonly used in this part of the country, besides a fine assortment of PERFUMERY. Hair Brushes, Hat Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Shoe Brushes, Paint Brushes, White-wash Brushes, &c. Alspice, Pepper, Gloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Paints and Varnishes, and many other articles, which can be bought cheap for cash at the Salem Drug Store. A. T. ZEVELY.

March, 1860. 50 tf

GUANO, Plaster Poudrette, &c

WE keep the above fertilizers for sale by the pound, bag, cask, or ton.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS!

WE act as Agents for the extensive manufacturing establishment of EMERY BROTHERS, Albany, N. Y., and will supply at short notice, if not on hand—

One and Two Horse Lever, or Endless Chain Powers.
Threshing Machines, with Cleaner combined.
Ploughs, Cultivators, Feed-Cutters,
Field and Garden Rollers, Harrows,
Field Drills, and Sowing Machines,
Reaping and Mowing Machines, &c., &c.

E. A. VOGLER & CO.

Salem, N. C. May 18. 5-3m

Cabinet Making.

THE Subscriber returns thanks for the very liberal patronage he has received from the public in the last twenty years in his business, and desires to say that he continues to keep on hand and make to order **FURNITURE** of every description usually called for in this market.

He has also added to his stock a large lot of

COFFINS OF ALL SIZES,

made of the best **Black Walnut, Cherry, Birch** and **Sweet Gum,** which he intends shall compare favorably in style, finish and price with any stock offered in this place.

JOHN D. SIEWERS.

Salem, N. C., June 22, 1860. 10-tf.

Salem Bookstore.

THE undersigned, thankful for the very liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and having just received from the Northern Cities, one of the largest and best assortments of

Books, Stationery, Fancy Articles, &c. &c.

ever offered in this section, respectfully invites his friends and customers to give him a call, feeling satisfied that he will sell bargains to all, either by WHOLESALE or RETAIL, as he buys his goods exclusively for Cash direct of the Manufacturers.

Schools and **Libraries** supplied on the most reasonable terms.

O. A. KEEHLN.

May 4th, 1860. 3-tf

Salem Male Academy.

THE Trustees of this Institution, having secured the services of thoroughly competent Instructors, can confidently recommend it as possessing every advantage for the education of boys, both in the elementary and higher branches,—ancient and modern languages,—and all the departments of a complete course, preparatory to entering college or business.

Board in private families can be obtained on reasonable terms. Pupils will be received at any time. For terms and other information apply to

REV. F. R. HOLLAND, at SALEM, N. C.

April 20, 1860 1-3m.

*** Tri-weekly Southern Guardian, copy 3 months and forward bill to this office.

Fruit! Fruit! Fruit! Fruit! Fruit!

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN!

I appear before you again as a candidate for your DRIED FRUIT, i. e., CHERRIES, (seeded,) BLACKBERRIES, DAMSONS, (seeded,) APPLES, (pealed,) PEACHES, (not pealed are prefered,) for all of which you will find the *prices as high* and the *Goods as low* as any other house south of Mason's and Dixon's line can afford. Give us a call before you go further.

H. K. THOMAS.

Winston, N. C., July 13th, 1860. 13-3 m.

Money Wanted!

NOTICE.

WE take this occasion to remind our friends and customers that we would be pleased if those who owe us would come forward and make payment.

Many accounts on our books must be closed.

Interest charged on accounts standing longer than six months. We return our thanks to our friends and patrons for past favors, and hope still to receive a share of the trade.

E. L. HEGE.

Salem, N. C., July 13, 1860. 13-3m.

Dr. J. F. SHAFFNER,

SALEM, N. C.,

OFFICE, South side of Square at the old stand of BOOKSTORE.

July 13, 1860. 13-3m.

PORT FOLIOS

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A LARGE LOT OF ANNUALS, *And Juvenile Books,* suitable for PRESENTS, at the BOOKSTORE.

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm of E. A. VOGLER & CO., is dissolved by mutual consent. The Notes and Accounts due the firm will be settled by the undersigned, who will continue the business at the old stand. E. A. VOGLER.

July 1st, 1860. 14:1:1m.

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BY FRANK CROSBY,

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It Tells You	The legal relations existing between Guardian and Ward, Master and Apprentice, and Landlord & Tenant.
It Tells You	What constitutes Libel and Slander and the Law as to Marriage Dower, the wife's right in property, Divorce and Alimony.
It Tells You	The Law for Mechanic's Liens in every State, and the Naturalisation Laws of this Country, and how to comply with the same.
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It Tells You	How to make your Will and how to Administer on an Estate, with the law and the requirements thereof in every State.
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THE Sixth annual session of this Institution has just closed under very flattering prospects.

The next session will commence on the 5th of July, 1860.

Board, - $7 00 per month.
Tuition varies from $6 00 to 20 00 per Session.
Contingent fee, 50 cents " "

For further particulars address the Principal at York Collegiate Institute, Alexander County, North Carolina.

June 29th, 1860. 11-tf

Glass, Glass, Glass.

I would respectfully draw the attention of all persons, who may be in want of a

Good Article of Glass,

to the large assortment of **all sizes,** kept constantly on hand at my Store, and I only ask an examination of my prices, to assure all that the Glass sold by me, is THE CHEAPEST IN THIS MARKET.

O. A. KEEHLN.

Salem, N. C., July 20, 1860. 14:1-tf.

POETRY.

HOW TO PLEASE.

BY WILLIAM H. MORRIS.

"'Tis not so difficult to please,
As many men suppose—
Urbanity will always charm,
As every lady knows.

"Companionship our natures seek;
We all affection crave—
'Tis natural for us to love
The gifted and the brave!

"We turn a kindly eye on each
When first we chance to meet;
'Till some unguarded, selfish act
His arts to please, defeat.

"A man refined, with nature kind,
Makes friends where'er he goes;
His gentle ways, and genial smile,
A grace around him throws.

"Who wishes truly to be loved,
Should *be* what he would seem!
Good humor, honor, sympathy,
Must in his features beam."

Thus spoke my lady love—"Ah, me!
My hopes," said I, "you freeze!
Farewell!"—She whispered, "Go not thus,
But stay, do—as *you* please!"

HUMOROUS.

AN ABOLITIONIST QUIZZED.

Under this caption a Holly Springs, Mississippi correspondent of the Memphis Eagle and Enguirer relates the subjoined anecdote:

The following amusing scene actually occured last summer between a citizen of our town and a Yankee, on board of one of the Northern steamboats—perhaps upon the Hudson.

Our Southern friend discovered a disposition in a very genteel looking man on board to open a chat with him, and nothing lothe to hear what his friend had to say, he indicated by his manner that he was approachable; whereupon the following dialogue ensued:

Yankee—Well, sir, I wish to ask you one question; I hope it will be no offence?

Southerner—Certainly not; I will hear you with pleasure.

Y—Well, sir, is it true that they work negroes in the plow at the South?

S—I will answer you in the favorite method of your countrymen, by asking you a question or two.

Y—I admit the right, sir.

S—How many negro men do you suppose it would require to draw a large one-horse plow?

Y—Well, I suppose six or seven, say seven.

S—What are they worth per head?

Y—Well, I suppose $800

S—That would be $5,600. Now, what would one large, strong horse cost?

Y—I guess about $100.

Upon this the Southerner looked a little quizzical at his neighbor, who, without waiting to hear the conclusion, started and stammered:

Well,—I—I—I knew it was a lie!

A married woman was telling a staid single lady, somewhat on the wrong side of fifty, of some domestic troubles, which she in great part attributed to the irregularities of her husband.

"Well," said the old maid, "you have brought these troubles on yourself, I told you not to marry him. I was sure he would not make a good husband."

"He is not a good one, to be sure, madam," replied the woman, "but he is better than none."

"Come here, my little man," said a gentleman to a youngster of five years, while sitting in a parlor where a large company were assembled. "Do you know me?"—"Yith thir."—"Who am I then? Let me hear."—"You ith the man that kithed mamma when papa was in Thuffolk."

A steamboat passenger, missing his handkerchief, asked an Irishman if he had seen it, and insinuated a charge of theft. But afterward finding his pocket companion in his hat, he began to apologise. "Oh, don't be after making any apology—it was a mere mistake, and on both sides, too. You took me for a thief, and I took you for a gintleman."

"Sure," said Patrick, rubbing his head with delight at the prospect of a present from his employer, "I always mane to do me duty."—"I believe you," replied his employer, "and therefore I shall make you a present of all you have stolen from me during the year."—"Thank yer honor," replied Pat; "and may all your friends and sequaintances trate you as liberally."

A worthy Scotch couple, when asked how their son had broken down so early in life, gave the following explanation: "When we began life together we worked hard, and lived upon porridge and such like, gradually adding to our comforts as our means improved, until we were able at length to dine off a bit of roast meat, and sometimes a boilt chicken; but as for Jack, our son, he worked backward, and began with the chicken first."

An old woman received a letter through the post-office. Not knowing how to read, and being axious to know the contents, supposing it to be from one of her absent sons, she called on a person near to read the letter to her. He accordingly began and read:—"Adelaide, June 23. Dear Mother;" then making a stop to find out what followed (as the writing was rather bad), the old lady exclaimed: "Oh! 'tis my poor Jerry—be always stuttered."

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We can guaranty these to be unadulterated Wines, &c.

A fresh supply received and for sale at BONER & CRIST'S.

May 11, 1860, 4-tf.

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All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

HAMDEN S. SMITH, Sec'y,
Raleigh, Jan. 27, 1859. 13—

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Jacksonville, Telfair Co., Ga.
(Formerly of Salem, North Carolina.)

WILL practice in the counties of Wilkinson Twiggs, Lawrens, Pulaski, Irwin, Wilcox Telfair, Montgomery and Washington.

Jan. 21, 1859. 43-1y,

$3,000! $3,000

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AGENTS WANTED—Either Ladies or Gentlemen—learned or unlearned, to embark in a genteel, honorable and MONEY MAKING business by which they can realize from $2,000 to 3,000 a year, at home or elsewhere. All you have to do, is to write to me, giving the name of your Post-office, County and State, and by return mail I will send you the particulars of this new business. Address (inclosing stamp)

FRANK E. G. LINDSEY, Proprietor.
Holston, Washington Co., Virginia,
March 23d 1860. 49-6m

Pure Brandy and Wine.

ROCHELLE BRANDY, LONDON DOCK GIN, Jamaica Rum, Port and Sherry Wine, for Medical purposes, for sale at the DRUG STORE.

SPAULDING'S PREPARED GLUE Scotch and Macaboy Snuff, at the DRUG STORE.

R. L. PATTERSON will give 45 cents a pice for good flour barrels delivered at his Mill.
Salem, July 8, 1859. 15-tf.

NEWS! NEWS!

GRAND SCHEME FOR AUGUST, 1860.

Georgia State Lottery,

M'KINNEY & CO., Managers.

Authorized by Special Act of Legislature.

25,828 Prizes.

More than one Prize to every 2 Tickets

CAPITAL PRIZE

$60,000.

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2 50.

To be Drawn each Saturday in **1860.**

In the City of Savannah, Ga.

Class 83 to be Drawn Aug 4, 1860.
Class 84 do do 11, 1860.
Class 85 do do 18, 1860.
Class 86 do do 25, 1860.

Magnificent Scheme.

1 Prize of	$60,000 is	$60,000	5 Prizes of	1 000 are	5,000
1 Prize of	20 000 is	20 000	10 "	500 are	5 000
1 "	10 000 is	10,000	2 "	400 are	800
1 "	5 000 is	5,000	2 "	300 are	600
1 "	4,000 is	4,000	2 "	200 are	400
1 "	3 000 is	3,000	50 "	150 are	7,500
1 "	2,000 is	2000	100 "	100 are	10,000
1 "	1 500 is	1,500	100 "	95 are	9 500
1 "	1 100 is	1,100	100 "	85 are	8,500

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

25,448.....Amounting to.....$212,150

25,828 prizes amt'g to $366,040

WILL BE DRAWN THIS MONTH.

CERTIFICATES OF PACKAGES will be sold at the following rates, which is the risk:

Certificate of packages of ten whole tickets			$60
"	"	" half tickets	30
"	"	" quarter "	15
"	"	" eighth "	7 50

LOOK AT THIS!

A SPLENDID DRAWING ON THE

THREE NUMBER PLAN!!

Which takes place every Wednesday & Saturday

1 Capital Prize of		$23,000
1 Prize of		4,500
1 Prize of		4,000
1 Prize of		3,000
1 Prize of		2,171 20
10 Prizes of	$700 are	7,000
40 Prizes of	175 are	7,000
50 Prizes of	125 are	6,250
259 Prizes of	80 are	20,720
64 Prizes of	50 are	3,200
64 Prizes of	30 are	1,920
64 Prizes of	20 are	1,280
5,632 Prizes of	10 are	56,320
28,224 Prizes of	5 are	141,120
34,412 Prizes amounting to		$281,481 20

WHOLE TICKETS $5.

Shares in proportion.

In ordering tickets or certificates, enclose you money to our address for tickets ordered, on receipt of which they will be forwarded by first mail. Purchasers can have tickets ending in any figure they may designate.

The list of drawn numbers and prizes will be sent to purchasers immediately after the drawing.

All communications strictly confidential.

Orders for tickets or certificates, by mail or express, to be directed to

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SAVANNAH GA,

P. A. WILSON & CO'S
Clothing Emporium!

Opposite South-West Corner of the Court House Square.

THE Proprietors of this establishment take occasion to announce to the public that their splendid supply for

Spring and Summer, 1860,

is now in, and that they are prepared to accomodate their friends and customers in a most complete and satisfactory style. We have on hand every article that is necessary for a gentleman's outfit, consisting of the latest styles of **Coats, Vests, Pants, Shirts, Collars, Cravats, Gloves, &c.,** made in the very best manner, and offered at the most reasonable prices. In fact we offer the most favorable inducements to cash buyers, or prompt time customers, and an examination of our stock is all that is necessary to prove it. Call and see.

☞ We have an elegant assortment of Cloths, Cassimeres, Tweeds, Vestings, &c., &c., from which we are prepared to make to measure any garment desired, in the neatest and best style.

☞ A lot of Fries' celebrated Salem Jeans constantly on hand.

We tender our thanks tor the patronage heretofore bestowed and would be pleased to increase our sales.

PRODUCE of all kinds taken in exchange for Work or Goods, at the highest market prices.

☞ Interest will be charged on all accounts standing longer than six months.

P. A. WILSON, & CO.
Winston, April 20, 1860. 1-tf

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AT THE BOOK STORE

THE subscriber has deposited a choice lot of **LADIE'S SHOES,** of his own manufacture, at the **Salem Book Store,** where his friends and the public can be accommodated.

E. REICH.
March 16, 9860. 48-tf.

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THE largest lot and best quality of Varnishes ever brought to the market, consisting of

No. 1. COACH BODY,
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DAMAR,
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All of which are offered for sale, wholesale or retail, at a lower figure than can be had anywhere else in the country

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A. T. ZEVELY
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550 Hhds and 100 Barrels *strictly choice* new crop Cardenas Molasses, in new bright packages, just received per Brig S. P. Brown, and Bark Saranac.
100 Barrels Crushed and Clarified Sugars.
200 do and 50 half do first quality NEW Halifax cut Herring.
100 Barrels extra No 1, New River Mullets.
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300 Barrels choice NEW CROP New Orleans Syrup and Molasses, to arrive.

We also keep constantly on hand at wholesale, Sugar in hogsheads, all kinds of Syrups, Pork, Lard, Soda, Starch, Soap of all kinds, Tea, Spice, Ginger, Pepper, Cream of Tarter, Havana Segars, Candles, Mustard, Salt, Vinegar, Lamp and Machinery Oil, &c, &c.

Wilmington March 2, 1860. [46-3m-pd

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Draw daily, in public, under the superintendence of sworn Commissioners, in Wilmington, Del, and St. Louis, Missouri.

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WOOD, EDDY & Co., Wilmington, Delaware.
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100,000 Pounds
RAGS WANTED!

Hunt up your Rags!
Bring your Rags!!
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For Rags we Must Have!

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Wnston, N. C., March 23, 1860. 49-tf

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SALEM, N. C.

MILES FOY, *Proprietor.*

THIS well known House is open for the accommodation of the public; and the proprietor hopes by close attention to business, with an eye to the wants and comfort of his customers, the attendance of faithful servants, a well supplied table, neat rooms, and well provided stables, to merit and receive a goodly share of the patronage of the traveling public.

☞ STAGES and HACKS pass daily to and from Hih Point, and tri weekly westward.

Giveghim a call, and satisfy yourselves.
May 4. 1860, 3-3m

1860.

Now is the time to Subscribe
FOR THE
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!
THE GREAT SOUTHERN WEEKLY!

The Best Talent in the South
IS WRITING FOR IT.

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O. A. KEEHLN, P. M.
Salem, N. C., July 1st, 1860.

Howard Association,
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A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases.

The Howard Association, in view of the awful destruction of human life caused by Sexual diseases, and the deceptions practiced upon the unfortunate victims of such diseases by Quacks, several years ago directed their Consulting Surgeon, as a CHARITABLE ACT worthy of their name, to open a Dispensary for the treatment of this class of diseases, in all their forms, and to give MEDICAL ADVICE GRATIS to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in case of extreme poverty, to FURNISH MEDICINES FREE OF CHARGE. It is needless to add that the Association commands the highest Medical skill of the age, and will furnish the most approved modern treatment.

The Directors of the Association, in their annual Report upon the treatment of Sexual Diseases, express the highest satisfaction with the success which has attended the labors of their surgeons in the cure of Spermatorrhœa, Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Syphillis, the vice of Onanism or Self-Abuse, diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder, &c., and order a continuance of the same plan for the ensuing year.

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Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this everywhere prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only Scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S
Ague Cure,

FOR THE SPEEDY CURE OF

Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of Miasmatic Countries.

We are enabled here to offer the community a remedy which, while it cures the above complaints with certainty, is still perfectly harmless in any quantity. Such a remedy is invaluable in districts where these afflicting disorders prevail. This "CURE" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system, and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are *Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis* and *Derangement of the Stomach*, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the *intermittent* form, or become periodical. This "CURE" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

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